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PRAVESH GUIDE

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FOREWORD

The Scout Guide Movement is a movement of the youth and the programme for the youth has been designed in such a way that our youth may take interest in it and this may be useful to them as per their need.

It was the demand of the Guides since long to have a book on Pravesh in colour print. Now the book is ready. Hope our Guides will use this book, which will be very beneficial to them. Other books are also under progress and hope, will be available in the National Headquarters very soon.

The Trainers from all over India have worked hard in the two workshops organised at National Headquarters and at National Training Centres for the preparation of the handbook and thereafter National Headquarters Professionals have worked on it to bring it in this shape.

Dear Guides, Guiding is a game of outing played by you, for you and to you only, so that you develop your potentials in physical, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual areas. Hope this book will help you in enjoying the game of outing. After completing the Pravesh syllabus, you will be tested by the Guide Captain of your Unit and a beautiful Membership badge of Bharat Scouts and Guides will be presented to you by your Guide Captain at a ceremony called INVESTITURE CEREMONY. Thereafter, you may get ready for Pratham Sopan.

BEST OF LUCK and HAPPY GUIDING,

Dr. K. K. Khandelwal, IAS
Chief National Commissioner

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THE BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES

WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF GUIDING!

You have decided to join the movement and learn skills. Now as a Guide Aspirant, you have to qualify yourself starting form PRAVESH which will lead you to the highest AWARD RASHTRAPATI GUIDE. As a first step, for PRAVESH, what you have to learn and qualify are given below. As and when you learn, collect information, materials, etc. record them chronologically. To display them attractively and presentable, add sketches, pictures, photographs, etc. and place them all on left side and write details and information on the right side of the Log Book. The Log Book is a record for you in the future and so keep it neat and preserve it until you qualify for the Rashtrapati Guide Award.

START TO PLAY THE GAME OF GUIDING!

BEST OF LUCK!

1. Pravesh Requirements

(As per APRO Part - III)

a) (i) A Guide Aspirant must have Holistic knowledge of the movement

(ii) Have brief information of the origin of Guiding along with definition, purpose principles and methods of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

b) Guide Promise and Law.

c) Guide Motto, Sign, Salute and Left Hand Shake.

d) Daily Good Turn at home and maintain a diary atleast for a month.

e) Know the parts of Guide Uniform and how to wear it.

f) Know the composition and significance of the National Flag, the Bharat Scouts and Guides Flag and the World Guide Flag and the Flag Etiquette

g) Sing correctly National Anthem, Bharat Scouts and Guides Prayer and Flag Song. Know about the composer, duration and meaning of the songs.

h) Attend atleast four Company meetings.

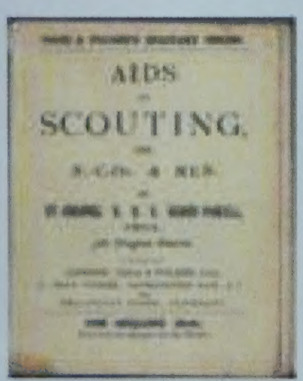
i) Undertake a four hour purposeful outing with her patrol.

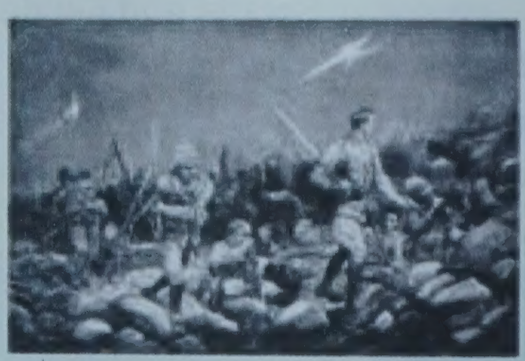
2. History of Scouting and Guiding

Birth of Scouting

History of Scouting commences with a British Army Officer, Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell. It is not merely one act or initiative of Baden-Powell that led to formation of Scouting but a number of events, prevailing conditions in England at that point of time, and influences which attracted the attention of Baden-Powell to draw up a plan to be of service to society, particularly the young boys.

We shall explore them one by one. These influences are not presented in a sequential order.

Influence 1: While stationed in Lucknow, India as an Army Officer in 1876, Baden-Powell (B.-P.) found that his men did not know basic first aid or outdoor survival skills. They were not able to follow a trail, tell directions, read danger signs, or find food and water. Hoping to teach his men resourcefulness, adaptability and the leadership qualities demanded by frontier conditions, in 1896, Baden-Powell began to write a small military handbook *Aids to Scouting*.

Influence 2: In 1896 a rebellion broke out in Matabeleland, or Rhodesia as we now call it. On 19th May 1896 B.-P. arrived at Cape Town on a new assignment which he afterwards called "the best adventure of my life".



He was the Chief of Staff of Sir Frederick Carrington in the operations against the rebelling tribes of Rhodesia's Matabeleland. On 11th April , 1900 the Boers bombarded Mafeking for four hours. On 16th May, an advance party of the relieving force rode into Mafeking. Amongst them was Major Baden-Powell.

Baden-Powell became world famous during this South African Boer War. He held the small town of Mafeking during a 217-day siege. The relief was hailed with delight throughout the Empire. As soon as the news of the Relief was brought to Queen Victoria, she had the following telegram sent to B.-P.:

> *'I and my whole Empire greatly rejoice at the relief of Mafeking after the splendid defence made by you through all these months. I heartily congratulate you and all under you, military and civil, British and native, for the heroism and devotion you have shown.'*

Influence 3: The boys of Mafeking from nine years up were organized into the Mafeking Cadet Corps, which was eventually recognized as an official part of the Mafeking defences. They took over all manner of duties such as message-carrying, orderly work in the field kitchens, anything that could free a trained man for combat duties. B.-P. had noticed how useful these boys were and how they responded to responsibility being put on them. The courage and resourcefulness shown by the boys in the corps of messengers at Mafeking made a lasting impression on him.

Influence 4: When B.-P. returned to London as a national hero, he was promoted to Lieutenant General. In England, he found that his little handbook written for soldiers was being used to teach observation and woodcraft to members of Boys' clubs and Boys' Brigade. It had captured the imagination of English boys and was widely read. B.-P. felt the need to rewrite the book especially for boys.

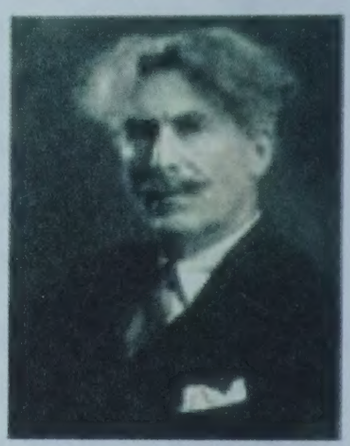
Influence 5: On 30th April 1904, Baden-Powell inspected the Annual Drill Inspection and Review of the Boys' Brigade on the occasion of the organization's coming-of-age. The Drill Inspection and Review was an impressive affair, with seven thousand youngsters performing before eleven thousand 'ticket-holder onlookers'. As the boys marched off the field, Baden-Powell turned to congratulate the Boys' Brigade founder William Alexander Smith. He also added that the Brigade, to his way of thinking, should have many more members than it had-and would have ten times the number with more variety and attraction in the training.

William Alexander Smith

Without a moment's hesitation, Smith agreed and instantly challenged Baden-Powell to develop a programme that would provide that added 'variety and

attraction'. He specifically suggested that it might be done through a boys' version of B.-P.'s small book, "Aids to Scouting".

Influence 6: At the end of July 1906, Baden- Powell received a small book by mail titled: The Birch-bark Roll of the Woodcraft Indians written by Ernest Thompson Seton, a British citizen living in the United States. He was very much impressed with the content of the book. On 30 October, the 46-year-old naturalist-writer and the 49-year-old general lunched together. The day after their meeting, Baden-Powell sent Seton his Aids to Scouting and a copy of the material he had prepared earlier that year regarding his ideas on 'Scouting for Boys'. Seton secured B.P's promise of assistance in revising the Campcraft section of The Brich-bark Roll for the sixth printing and Baden-Powell got Seton's permission to use some of the games of the Woodcraft Indians in his programme.



Ernest Thompson Seton

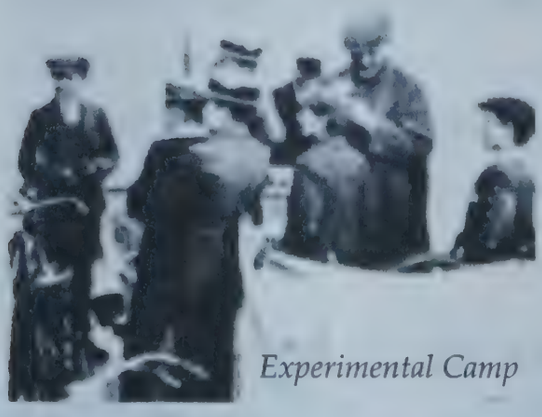
Influence 7: A report of conditions in the British capital, just published after exhaustive study, revealed the shocking fact that 30% of the population of London -a city that prided itself on being the richest in the world -were suffering from malnutrition. Another report showed that of more than two million school boys, only about a quarter of a million were under any kind of 'good' influence after school hours. Poverty, squalor, overcrowding, marginalization, exploitation, crime, etc., were prevalent in the poor areas of London. This bothered many especially Baden-Powell who returned to London in 1903 after spending several years abroad as part of his military career. He could not believe that nearly a third of London's population was undernourished.

He was shocked with the fact that alcoholism, vandalism and crime rate were becoming increasingly rampant.

B.-P. termed these as "failings". He believed that such "failings" sap the very foundation of society, thus placing it in danger and compromising its future. Such harsh realities prompted B.-P. to offer something concrete to such dehumanizing situation and particularly to the young boys of the country.

B.-P. believed that it was necessary to "develop character" to tackle such problems. The educational institutions failed to do this - they merely transmitted knowledge. He basically believed that "education aims to draw out and develop from the inside 'the good', to the exclusion of the bad". He therefore proposed a twin plan - a purpose - to improve society by improving the individuals of which it is composed, and a method intended to "draw out" rather than "impress upon". Baden-Powell determined to give his Boy Scouts scheme, a thorough test before he developed the final details. Since one of its main characteristics was to be adventuring outdoors the only way of doing this testing was by camping with a group of boys. This, in itself, was a revolutionary idea at that time. Hitherto, camping had been reserved almost exclusively for the military at home and abroad, and for explorers and sportsmen overseas. Now, for the first time, it would be made generally available to British boys on their home ground.

The result crystallised in the form of an experimental camp in Brownsea Island, in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England in August 1907 organised by Baden-Powell. He wanted to see how far his scheme would interest boys of different upbringing and education and therefore recruited his 20 campers from various walks of English life.



Experimental Camp

Some were from large public schools, others from the slums, shops or farms.

To the boys, the Brown sea camp became a thrilling adventure. They were having fun and excitement. They were not aware of the significance of what was happening - that their working and playing together would eventually result in millions of other boys sharing in the same game.

To them, everything was a new and something to be treasured:; the experience of camping in itself, the friendships they made in their patrols and the scout-craft skills they learned. They were organized into patrols. They played games, took hikes, cooked without utensils, learned stalking and pioneering skills. In the evenings, around the magic of a campfire, they were spellbound by B.-P.'s stories of his

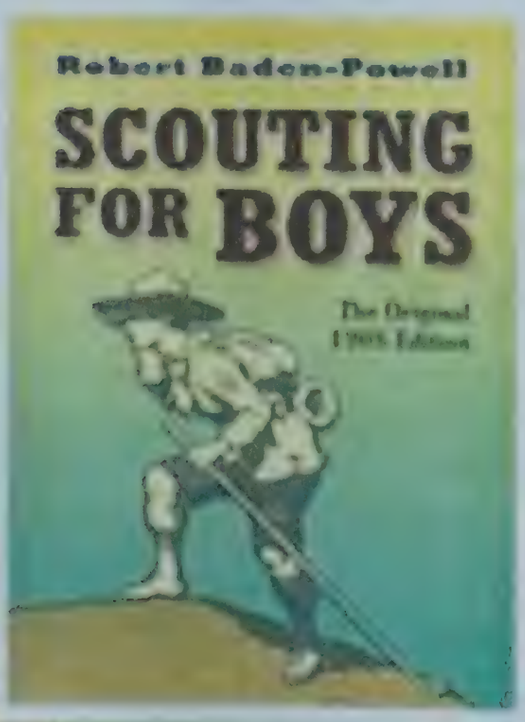
army adventures. Scouting had begun in earnest and was destined to spread around the world.

B.-P. himself considered the camp a success. It had shown him the soundness of his patrol system. It had demonstrated the appeal of camping and outdoor activities to boys of all classes. It had established that the most effective way of learning scout craft was through practices and games. It had proved that, when put 'on their honour,' boys would do their very best.

Within a few days of his return B.-P. began to receive letters from the boys and their parents. The boys expressed themselves enthusiastically about the marvellous time they had experienced. The reactions of the parents were of the greatest importance to Baden- Powell. They had trusted their boys to his care for an experiment. The parents felt that their boys had not only picked up useful knowledge but had become more resourceful and more independent.

After the Brown sea camp, B.-P. rewrote his earlier handbook and called it Scouting for Boys. He incorporated many ideas from two American programmes for boys: The Woodcraft Indians, and The Sons of Daniel Boone. Scouting for Boys was first published as a six - part series of magazine articles. People liked the series so well that it was published as a book in 1908.

Spurred by Baden-Powell's enthusiasm and personal magnetism, Boy Scout patrols started to appear in each of communities in which



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the General had stopped on his countrywide tour to describe his Boy Scouts scheme. By the time the sixth and final part of the book made its appearance at the end of March, Boy Scouting had swept like a tidal wave across the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

The general doubt that is likely to arise is as to when exactly scouting was born. The conduct of the first experimental camp by Baden- Powell at Brown Sea Island in 1907 is considered to be the birth of Scouting.

Growth of the Movement

Scouting spread throughout England and began spreading to other countries. The first recognized overseas unit was chartered in ***Gibraltar*** in 1908, followed quickly by a unit in ***Malta***. *Canada* became the first overseas ***dominion*** with a sanctioned Boy Scout program, followed by ***Australia***, ***New Zealand*** and ***South Africa***. ***Chile*** was the first country outside the British dominions to have a recognized Scouting program. Scouting came to ***India*** in the year 1909. By 1910, ***Argentina***, ***Denmark***, ***Finland***, ***France***, ***Germany***, ***Greece***, ***Malaya***, ***Mexico***, the ***Netherlands***, ***Norway***, ***Russia***, ***Sweden*** and the ***United States*** had Boy Scouts.

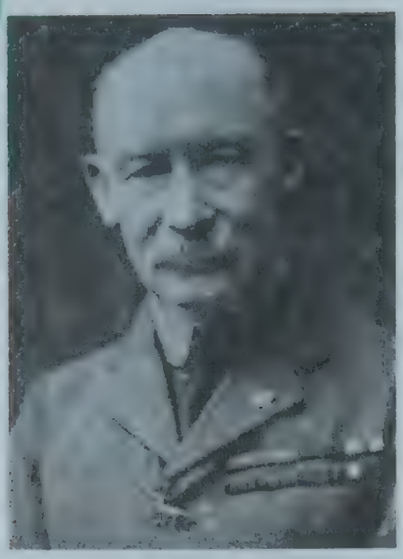
The success of "Scouting for Boys" produced a Movement that quickly - automatically it seemed - adopted the name of the Boy Scouts and necessitated the establishment of an office to administer it.

By 1909 the Movement had taken firm root. "Scouting for Boys" had been translated into five languages.

Birth of Guiding

1909 is the memorable year in the history of Scouting to have the first gathering of Scouts at Crystal Palace, London. Over 11,000 Scouts in uniform who attended the rally proved their willingness to play the game of Scouting.

Crystal Palace Rally



Lord B.P.

Along with these 11000 Scouts, there were a group of seven girls who too wanted to join the game.

It was a surprise for Baden Powell to see girls at the rally, wearing uniforms like Boy Scouts. When he asked them " Who are you?" they replied, **'We are Girl Scouts!"** They said they too wanted very much to be in the game like their brothers.

He tried to persuade the girls to give up the idea, but he found enthusiasm in those young girls and determination to follow their brothers. So he separated the girl section of the Movement into a new section and put his sister Agnes Baden-Powell in charge to look after it, calling the branch as Girl Guides. Thus was born the Movement for girls. After B.-P.'s marriage, his wife Olave St. Clair Soames (fondly known as Lady Baden-Powell) was a great source of strength to B.P., in promoting Scouting and Guiding around the world. Both of them undertook several world tours to highlight Scouting and Guiding. After B.P's death on 8th January 1941 in Nyeri, Lady Baden-Powell continued her good work until her death in 1977.

Agnes Baden-Powell

Lord and Lady B.P.

The coming of the First World War in 1914 could have brought about the collapse of the Movement, but the training provided through the patrol system proved its worth. Patrol leaders took over when adult leaders volunteered for active service. Scouts contributed to the war effort in many ways; most notable perhaps were the Sea Scouts who took the place of regular coast -guardsmen, thus freeing them for service afloat.

The first World Jamboree took place in 1920, in Olympia, London with 8,000 participants, and proved that young people of many nations could come together to share common interests and ideals. B.P. was proclaimed as the Chief Scout of the world at this Jamboree. During the Jamboree the first International Scout Conference was held with 33 National Scout Organizations represented. The Boy Scouts International Bureau was founded in London in 1920.

As the Movement grew, expanded and spread to various countries around the world, the need was felt to form a world body and it resulted in the formation of World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) as well as the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS).

WOSM is functioning from six regional offices: Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Eurasia, Europe and Western Hemisphere.

WAGGGS is functioning from five regional offices: Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Europe and Western Hemisphere.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides is one of the founder members of the Asia Pacific Region.

In the 1990's Scouting has been reborn in every country where it existed prior to World War II, and it has started throughout the newly independent countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (formerly the USSR). At present there are more than 40 million Scouts, young people and adults, male and female, in 216 countries and territories. There are more than 10 million girls and young women in 146 countries.

Scouting and Guiding in India: Though Scouting came to India in 1909, membership was open to only European and Anglo Indian boys. In 1916, Dr. Annie Besant, established the Indian Boy Scout Association, in Madras(Chennai) and in 1917 Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru assisted by Sri Ram Bajpai established the Seva Samiti Scout Association in Allahabad. In 1938, the Seva Samiti Scout

Dr. Annie Besant

Association and newly formed Indian National Scout Association merged and formed the Hindustan Scout Association.

On 7th November 1950, the Boy Scout Association in India and the Hindustan Scout Association merged under the name of The Bharat Scouts and Guides. The Girl Guide Association of India merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides on 15th August 1951.

Though the Scout wing and Guide wing are working together under the banner of The Bharat Scouts and Guides, the Scout wing is affiliated to WOSM and the Guide wing is affiliated to WAGGGS.

3. Our Fundamentals

Definition

"The Bharat Scouts and Guides is a voluntary, non-political, educational Movement for young people, open to all without distinction of origin, race or creed, in accordance with the purpose, principles and methods conceived by the founder Lord Baden-Powell in 1907."

(The voluntary character of Scouting/Guiding emphasises the fact that members adhere to it by their own free will and because they accept the fundamentals of the Movement.)

Purpose

The purpose of the Movement is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual potentials as individuals, as responsible citizens and as members of the local, National and International communities.

It is also important to point out that the concept of responsible citizenship, which is one of the fundamental goals of Scouting/Guiding, must be understood in a broad context.

Thus, a person is, first and foremost, an individual. This individual is integrated into her community, which is part of a wider political structure (district, province, state, etc.,) the total expression of which is the sovereign state or country. A responsible citizen must be aware of her rights and obligations in relation to the various communities to which she belongs.

Principles

The principles are the fundamental laws and beliefs which must be observed when achieving the purpose. They represent a code of conduct which characterises all members of the Movement.

Scouting/Guiding is based upon three broad principles which represent its fundamental laws and beliefs.

They are referred to as:

"Duty to God",

"Duty to others" and

"Duty to self".

Duty to God: Adherence to spiritual principles, loyalty to the religion that expresses them and acceptance of the duties resulting there from.

Duty to Others: Loyalty to one's country in harmony of local, National and International peace, understanding, and co-operation.

This amounts to participation in the development of society with recognition and respect for the dignity of one's fellowmen and for the integrity of the natural world.

Our patriotism should be of the wider, noble kind which recognises justice and reasonableness in the claims of others and which leads our country into comradeship with the other nations of the world.

The first step to this end is to develop peace and goodwill within our own borders, by training our youth of both sexes to its practice as their habit of life; so that the jealousies of town against town, class against class and sect against sect no longer exist; and then to extend this good feeling beyond our frontiers towards our neighbours...."

Duty to Self: Responsibility for the development of oneself.

A person should assume responsibility for the development of her own capacities. This is fully in harmony with the educational purpose of the Guide Movement, whose aim is to assist the young in the full development of her potentials - a process which has been called the "unfolding" of the personality. In this respect, the role of the Promise and Law is a fundamental one.

The Method

The Guide Method is a system of progressive self-education thro

- Promise and Law
- Learning by Doing
- Membership of small groups under adult leadership involving progressive discovery and acceptance of responsibility and training towards self-government directed towards the development

of character, and the acquisition of competence, self-reliance, dependability and capacities to co-operate and to lead.

- Progressive and stimulating programmes of various activities based on the interests of the participants including games, useful skills and services to the community taking place largely in an outdoor setting in contact with nature.

4. Holistic Knowledge of the Movement

Guiding complements the school and the family, filling needs not met by either. Guiding develops self-knowledge and the need to explore, to discover, and to want to know. Guides discover the world beyond the classroom, tapping the skills of others to learn and to become individuals with all round development. Guiding helps young girls acquire plenty of life skills and enables them to be useful citizens. Guiding is all about building confidence and self-esteem, learning important life skills and leadership skills, team building, outdoor adventure, education, and fun to empower the youth! Guides learn how to make good choices and to take responsibility for their actions so that they are prepared for their adult life as independent persons.

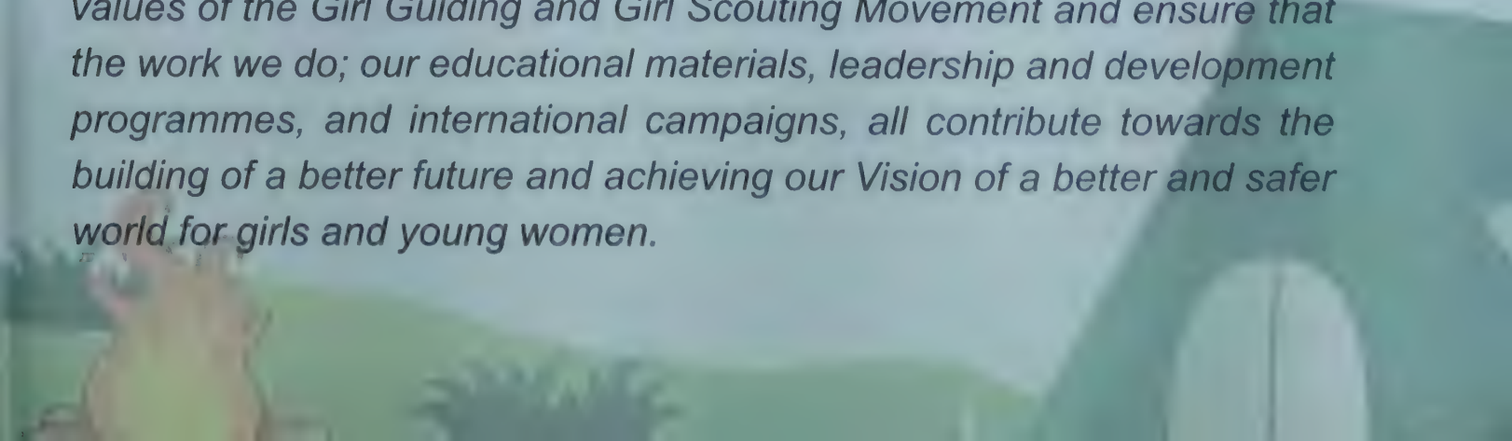
Mission statement of WAGGGS

The mission of Guiding is to enable girls and young women to develop their fullest potential as responsible citizens of the world.

Vision is:

All girls are valued and take action to change the world

Placing girls and young women at the centre of all our work, at both regional and global level, our Mission and Vision are at the heart of every decision we make and every action we take here at the World Association. Together, the Mission and Vision uphold the inherent values of the Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting Movement and ensure that the work we do; our educational materials, leadership and development programmes, and international campaigns, all contribute towards the building of a better future and achieving our Vision of a better and safer world for girls and young women.



Scope for Personal Growth and Development

Through participation in outdoor activities like camps and hikes, Guides not only learn to be independent but also in the process to acquire skills in leadership and effective team work. They acquire skills in pioneering, first aid, cooking, estimation, mapping, signalling, observation etc. By participating in a wide variety of adventure programmes such as rock climbing, rafting, parasailing, trekking, hikes etc., they not only have fun but also learn to strengthen their guts.

With several opportunities provided to serve the community at large by the Guide Movement, the Guides get trained to be responsible citizens. This inspires young people to do their best and to always "BE PREPARED".

5. Guide Promise and Law

The Promise

Every member of the Movement makes the Promise voluntarily and this serves as a moral binding force. When young people freely choose to make a promise, it adds a strong sense of personal responsibility.

At the time of investiture every Guide has to make the Promise as follows:

"On my honour, I promise that I will do my best
-To do my duty to God* and my country,
-To help other people and
-To obey the Guide law."

**The word 'Dharma' may be substituted for the word 'God',* if so desired.

Notice the words B.P. included in the promise: "On my honour." He considered one of the most important task of the Unit Leader was to develop a sense of honour in each individual. On it, B.P. said, "You can develop yourself as a responsible person to be trusted." When Guides recognize this, they will reciprocate their trust.

The Guides have a wide range of abilities: some have more, some less. B.P. recognized this and built it deliberately and included into the Guide Promise. No matter how difficult the task, both you and the Guide would be satisfied if each could truthfully say, "I will do my best."

Duty to God is a fundamental obligation of every Guide. Whatever their faith, we expect and encourage Guides to fulfill their religious duties.

As the Guide grows older in Guiding, her interpretation of the Promise will mature.

The Law

Guiding offers girls an environment in which every-one can feel secure both physically and emotionally

1. **A Guide is trustworthy.** A Guide tells the truth. She is honest, and she keeps her promises. People can depend on her. It is easy to trust someone, even strangers. All trust that we have of strangers is forced, either by laws, contracts, or some similar regulations. That is where a Guide is different. She is trustworthy not because she is forced to be that way, but because she chooses to be. Her honour is the only regulation that enforces her trustworthiness. That is why the words, "On My Honour", are so important to a Guide.

   A trustworthy person arrives on time, commits to tasks she can handle, and completes both boring and difficult tasks on time.

She is punctual, prompt and perseverant. She realizes that fulfilling simple, basic commitments and expectations every day lays the foundation of trust that extends to more challenging situations. When others see that she completes tasks, they trust her with more and more responsibilities because she has earned that trust.

2. **A Guide is loyal.** A Guide is true to her family, friends, Guide leaders, school, and nation. Loyalty means to be faithful. When we say a Guide is Loyal, it means she remains steadfast in her adherence to what is right. Being loyal is a character trait that can be often tested, and often misdirected. A loyal Guide will support and promote the plans of the company, even when they are not her favourite choice. Guides need to be loyal to the laws of our country and the people that represent those law. Whether or not a Guide agrees with the way a mayor, governor, or president governs, she must demonstrate respect to that position. By being loyal to the Guide Law, and holding its points dear, a Guide is naturally loyal to those around her in a right and good manner. Blind loyalty is not loyalty at all, but loyalty founded on truth, compassion, and honour is truly loyal.

3. **A Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide.** A Guide offers her friendship to people of all races and nations, and respects them even if their beliefs and customs are different from her own. This states the bond of sisterhood and this is what makes Guiding such a close knit movement. Friendliness, openness and a ready smile must differentiate her as a Guide from other girls.

4. A Guide is courteous. Courtesy is polite behaviour that shows respect for other people. Basic etiquette and manners are of significant importance. Everyone is expected always to try to be courteous to every other person irrespective of her being senior or junior or equal to you. In our age of email, instant messaging and online chats courtesy becomes a more difficult behaviour to learn and practise. Courtesy requires personal interaction where the value of the other person can be demonstrated. After all, courtesy occurs out of respect for other people. We say "Please" and "Thank you". All of these are ways in which we show that we respect the other person. Altogether, these are known as 'etiquette' - the proper way of behaving politely. Etiquette is how Guides should manage their behaviour. True courtesy is done cheerfully and sincerely. Courtesy should begin at home where it may be the most difficult to demonstrate. Remembering to be polite to parents, brothers, and sisters can be a true challenge for a Guide, but one which she needs to overcome to become a person of strong character.

5. A Guide is a friend to animals and loves nature. It must be our endeavour to protect life. Many may like to keep pets such as birds, cats, dogs, etc. Such pets need as much care as a little sister. Unless we are prepared to spare our time and care for them, it will be far better for you not to have pets. They need right kind of food, special attention for their cleanliness, appropriate exercise and medical care when they are ill. Do not on the nature. Try to Protect the nature-trees, rivers, etc.

6. **A Guide is disciplined and helps protect public property.** This is one of the most difficult points of the Law which you are to observe, but as a disciplined Guide it should not be very difficult for you to follow it. Each one of us need to value the public property in whatever form they are. We need to protect them with utmost care from natural calamities, from those who dirty it and from those who try to destruct it.

7. **A Guide is courageous.** A Guide can face danger although she is brave. She has the courage to stand for what she thinks is right even if others laugh at her or threaten her. Bravery is certainly not the lack of fear, but the strength to overcome that fear. Courage controls fear and allows a Guide to keep a cool head, rise above the danger, and act in a brave way. When fear controls the person, she loses her sense of honour and her gut instinct of self-preservation takes over, causing acts of cowardice. Making excuses and blaming others for mistakes rather than accepting the blame for actions and apologizing for mistakes are habits formed of fear. The Guide who is brave enough to accept consequences for her decisions is brave indeed.

8. **A Guide is thrifty.** She saves for the future. She protects and conserves natural resources. She uses time carefully and properly. A Guide should be given as many opportunities as possible to

practice being thrifty within Guiding. Thriftiness is most often discussed in terms of money since we exchange work for money and money for those things we need and want. But, a Guide should be thrifty in all areas of life. Turning off unused lights, closing doors and window shades, recycling, etc. Using things she has

until they wear out or she outgrows them rather than wanting to be part of every fact that comes along is being thrifty with what she already has. Promoting conservation and natural environment restoration is being thrifty with nature. Using her time to accomplish goals rather than wasting it on idleness is being thrifty with her time on Earth.

9. **A Guide is pure in thought, word and deed.** This point of law is the basis on which one stands and lives the life of a Guide. *Decent Guides look down upon silly youths who talk dirt, and they do not let themselves give way to temptation, either to talk it or to do anything dirty. A Guide is pure, and clean-minded. If a Guide is clean in thought, she will be clean in word and deed, for the mind is the source of words and deeds. If the reservoir is pure, the water in the tap will be pure.*

6. Motto, Sign, Salute, Left-Hand Shake:

The Motto : BE PREPARED

Be-Prepared: This means you are always in a state of readiness in mind and body to do your DUTY.

- **Be Prepared in Mind** by having disciplined yourself to be obedient to every order, and also by having thought out beforehand any accident or situation that might occur, so that you know the right thing to do at the right moment, and are willing to do it.
- **Be Prepared in Body** by making yourself strong and active and able to do the right thing at the right moment, and do it.

  The Guide Motto "Be Prepared" denotes a way of life and an attitude of mind, which would enable you to get proficient in practical skills, help you face challenges in life and also to be in readiness to be of service to others. This can be achieved by being **physically strong, mentally awake** and **morally straight**. The Motto is also a reminder for you to be always in a state of readiness in mind and body to be able to do your duty and to help others even in times of unprecedented calamity.

Sign

The Guide sign identifies you as a Guide anywhere in the world. The sign is given at the time of Investiture and at the time of renewal of the Guide Promise.

The three upraised fingers stand for the three parts of the Guide Promise. The thumb and little finger together stand for the bond between all Guides.

The Guide Sign is given by raising the right hand, in level with the shoulder, palm to front with three fingers stretched together and thumb closing on the little finger.

For more details, refer to Camp fire yarn No.3 in Scouting for Boys.

Guide Salute

Guide Salute is an expression of mutual esteem and good-will. It is a mark of respect and good manners. It is the privilege and not a service act. It is an outward expression d respect for the other. The manner of saluting indicates the standard of discipline and the state of training and the morale in the Unit. It is the privilege of the one who sees first to salute first.

Salute is given by raising the right arm smartly to the level of the shoulder, palm to the front with the three fingers stretched together, the first touching the forehead one inch above the right eyebrow and the thumb closing on the little finger and after that the arm, cutting to the front is quickly and smartly brought down curling the fingers. Normally all movements are done to the timing of four counts e.g., "one, two, three, four" counting mentally. "One" – Raise the arm and salute. "Two, three" - Pause. "Four" – Bring the arm down. The salute, as the sign, reminds members of the promise taken. The three fingers held upright represents the three fold Promise. Etiquette is to allow the other person to take the salute before bringing down the arm. Breaking off: On command a smart right turn, a side step and march off breaking the formation. (a continuous movement).

Left-Hand Shake:

Left-Hand Shake greetings with a smile; shaking hands with left and saluting with the right is a speciality of the movement.

Founder conceived left hand shake as a form of greeting the members of the movement. The idea originated from an incident in his military career in South Africa. When Col. Baden-Powell entered the capital city of the Ashanti tribe in 1896, he was received by one of the chiefs, who while greeting him formally extended his left hand. B.P. held out his right hand in return. But the chief said "No, in my country, the bravest of the brave shakes with left hand."

7. Daily Good Turn

At the very heart of the Guide Movement is the friendly Good Turn. It might even be called the motive power of the Movement and because it is so essential to the girl, to the organization, and to society in general. It is of great importance that we understand all that it really means as well as how to best stimulate its use and recognize its values. A Good Turn is a volunteered kind act of good deed without expecting anything in return. Guides must be encouraged to watch for things that need to be done, and then do them without being asked. More, Guides must be trained and educated into the Good Turn Habit. They must be helped to see that doing a job which they are already supposed to do even cheerfully, ought not to be classified as doing a Good Turn.

As a real matter of fact it was an unselfish, fine spirited Good Turn by an unknown English boy which brought Scouting to America in the first place. The incident, now a cherished tradition in the annals of the Boy Scouts of America, ran as follows: William D. Boyce, the

Chicago publisher, a matter-of-fact business man, had lost himself in the heart of a London fog, and in his bewilderment he looked here and there.

A street urchin, noticing his embarrassment, came up and saluted Mr. Boyce and said, "May I be of service to you?" Mr. Boyce said, "If you can show me how to find such-and-such an address it will be a real service." This lad very smartly saluted and said, "Sir, follow me." He forthwith brought him to the place that Mr. Boyce desired.

Then Mr. Boyce, characteristically of the traveller, pulled his coin purse out and offered the boy a shilling. The boy promptly saluted and said, "Sir, I am a Scout. Scouts do not accept tips for courtesies". The man said, "What did you say?"

The Scout repeated, and then added, "Don't you know who the Scouts are?" He said, "No, I don't, but I would like to know." The boy said, "Follow me." Boyce pleaded for the opportunity to do his errand and then, as he tells the story himself, this lad was waiting for him outside and took him to the office of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, after which he brought back to America a trunk-load of printed matter.

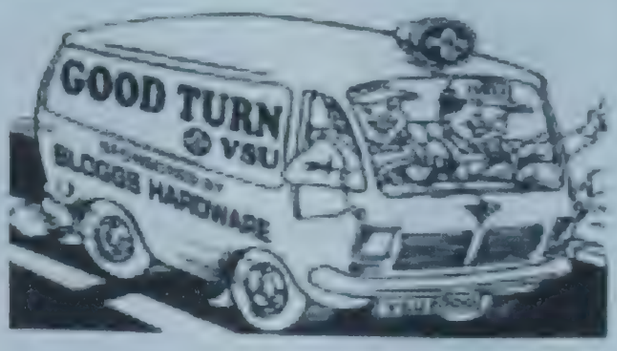
He went to Washington and with his good friend Mr. Livingstone, who subsequently was for 15 years the President Boy Scouts of America, incorporated the BSA under the laws of the District of Columbia.

The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated in 1910, and in 1916 granted Federal Charter by Act of Congress.

Complying with the regulations and rules of the school and school grounds is doing one's duty, and not a Good Turn. On the other hand the Guide who watches for things that need to be done, and volunteers her services to the captain, teacher or principal, has rendered a real Good Turn.

So you see the Good Turn habit has no end of avenues down which it may go. There is

scarcely a day or an hour, an event or a situation where there is not an opportunity to do a Good Turn. The point is that Guides must be trained to see these opportunities and to take real joy in making the most of the opportunity.



Guides like to be useful; every community offers many opportunities to serve others. Guides should be helped to learn what service opportunities are provided by community organizations and institutions. Encouragement be given by broad contact with government, business, social welfare, and service organizations through visits, inviting guests to meetings, and encouraging Guides to prepare projects or displays about community services.

8. Guide Uniform

The Guide Uniform makes you feel that you are a member of our Movement and that you belong to a world-wide sisterhood of girls numbering millions. Wherever you go, if you wear the Uniform, you will find Guide friends and it will make you feel comfortable and at ease.

Whenever and wherever you wear the Uniform, it proclaims you as a person of character. Our Promise, Law and Motto, and all the ideals of our Movement are symbolised by the Uniform. Hence be sure to wear the Uniform with honour.

The Guide Uniform stands for preparedness. When an accident occurs in a street/road where a Guide walks in Uniform, the public expects her to render assistance. Since the Guide is in uniform, she has better control over crowd management and she will be expected to transmit messages to the hospital, relatives or in helping to transport the victim.

The Guide Uniform is also a symbol of democracy. In Guiding girls stand shoulder to shoulder, regardless of social background.

For details pertaining to the various items of the Guide Uniform you need to refer to Chapter III item 10 of APRO Part III.

9. FLAGS

People have used flags for over 4,000 years. A flag is a piece of coloured fabric or material that is used as a symbol, or for sending a signal. Some flags are used only for decoration. Usually, flags are messages from a person or a group of people.

Anyone can make any kind of flag for any occasion or reason. People use flags to give others information, such as, who they are. Long ago, knights carried flags into battle because it was hard to know who the knights were when they were dressed up and covered in armour ready for battle! Flags were important because they helped soldiers tell their friends from their enemies in battle.

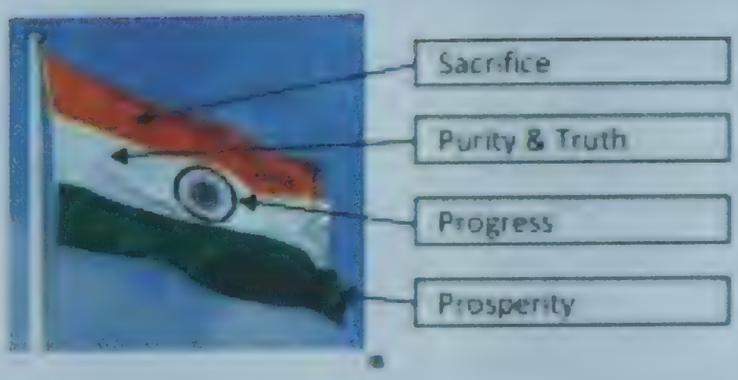
Today every country has a flag. Likewise there are flags for Inst Clubs, Sports and Games, Religious groups, Political parties etc.

National flags serve not only as a means of identity but also as a symbol for a country's history and ideals. Although flags originated from a simple concept, today they represent much more than mere signage.

Flags are an important part of the identity of a country. They are a symbolic representation of the country and its ideals. Flags aim to unite the people and act as an icon of the nation. The flags of countries are treated with respect.

Countries usually design their flag with certain colours or shapes to stand for specific meaning.

The National Flag



The National Flag of India has got immense importance. The National Flag of free India was first adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 July 1947. It epitomizes its civilization and culture, heritage and freedom.

The Indian National Flag is a tricolor rectangular panel, made up of three rectangular panels of equal width.

The colour of the top panel is saffron and of the bottom panel is green; the middle panel is white. In the centre there is the design of Ashoka Chakra in navy blue colour. Saffron colour denotes courage and sacrifice, white denotes purity, the path of truth to guide our conduct and the green denotes prosperity. Ashoka chakra with 24 spokes in the centre of the panel is the wheel of the law of Dharma; it denotes progress. The size of the flag is in the ratio of 3:2 (three parts long and two parts wide).The National Flag shall be used only on such occasions and in such manner as in accordance with the rules framed by the Government of Ind

Guidelines to be strictly followed with regard to our National Flag.

The National Flag

1. shall not be used for commercial purposes in violation of the Emblem and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950;
2. shall not be dipped in salute to any person or thing;
3. shall not be flown at half-mast except on occasions on which the Flag is flown at half-mast on public buildings in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government;
4. shall not be used as a drapery in any form whatsoever, including private funerals;
5. shall not be used as a portion of costume or uniform of any description nor shall it be embroidered or printed upon cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins or any dress material;
6. shall not be used as a receptacle for receiving, delivering, holding or carrying anything: provided that there shall be no objection to keeping flower petals inside the Flag before it is unfurled as part of celebrations on special occasions and on National Days like the Republic Day and the Independence Day;

7. shall not be used to cover a speaker's desk nor shall it be draped over a speaker's platform;
8. shall not be intentionally allowed to touch the ground or the floor or trail in water;
9. shall not be draped over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, train, boat or an aircraft;
10. shall not be used as a covering for a building;
11. shall not be intentionally displayed with the "saffron" down and
12. shall not have any form of lettering put upon it;
13. When used on occasions like unveiling of a statue, the Flag shall be displayed distinctly and separately and it shall not be used as a covering for the statue or monument;

A member of public, a private organization or an educational institution may hoist/display the National Flag on all days and occasions, ceremonial or otherwise. Consistent with the dignity and honour of the National Flag

I) whenever the National Flag is displayed, it should occupy the position of honour and should be distinctly placed;

ii) a damaged or disheveled Flag should not be displayed;

iii) the Flag should not be flown from a single masthead simultaneously with any other flag or flags;

iv) the Flag should not be flown on any vehicle except in accordance with the provisions contained in Section IX of Part III of Flag Etiquette Code;

v) when the Flag is displayed on a speaker's platform, it should be flown on the speaker's right as he faces the audience or flat against the wall, above and behind the speaker;

vi) when the Flag is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall, the saffron band should be upper most and when displayed vertically, the saffron band shall be on the right with reference to the Flag (i.e. left to the person facing the Flag);

vii) no other flag or bunting should be placed higher than or above or side by side with the National Flag; nor should any object including flowers or garlands or emblem be placed on or above the Flag-mast from which the Flag is flown;

viii) the Flag should not be used as a festoon, rosette or bunting or in any other manner for decoration;

ix) the Flag made of paper may be waved by public on occasions of important national, cultural and sports events. However, such paper Flags should not be discarded or thrown on the ground after

the event. As far as possible, it should be disposed off in private consistent with the dignity of the Flag;

x) where the Flag is displayed in open, it should, as far as possible, be flown from sunrise to sunset, irrespective of weather conditions;

xi) the Flag should not be displayed or fastened in any manner as may damage it; and

xii) when the Flag is in a damaged or soiled condition, it shall be destroyed as a whole in private, preferably by burning or by any other method consistent with the dignity of the Flag.

When displayed in a straight line with flags of other countries, the National Flag shall be on the extreme right; i.e. if an observer were to stand in the centre of the row of flags facing the audience, the National Flag should be to his extreme right. The position is illustrated in the diagram.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Flag

The Bharat Scouts & Guides flag is deep sky blue in colour. The Emblem of the Bharat Scouts and Guides is FLEUR-DE-LIS superimposed by the TREFOIL with the Ashok Chakra in the Centre of the Trefoil. The FLEUR-DE-LIS symbolises the Scout Wing and TREFOIL symbolizes Guide Wing. Ashok Chakra symbolizes India and Horizontal band symbolizes World Brother/Sisterhood. The Emblem is in yellow colour and Ashoka chakra in blue colour.

The size of the Association flag is 180 cms in length and 120 cms in width. The size of the emblem is 45 cms x 30 cms.

The size of the Unit/Group flag is 120 cms in length and 80 cms in width. The name of the Unit/Group shall be written in yellow colour in a straight line below the emblem. The Bharat Scouts and Guides flag shall be dipped to the President of the Indian Republic. It may be dipped to the President or the Chief National Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

WORLD SCOUT FLAG:

The World Scout Flag is purple in colour and consists of the World Scout Badge in white encircled by a white cord, the ends of which are tied with a reef knot, set on purple background. The size of the flag is in the ratio of 3:2.

The three leaves represent the three-fold promise as originally laid down by the Founder. The vein pointing upward represents the compass needle pointing the way. The two stars represent the Promise and the Law and symbolized the knowledge and truth. The outer circle represents our worldwide Association.

WORLD GUIDE FLAG:

The World Guide Flag consists of the golden trefoil on a bright blue background. It was adopted by the 6th World Conference in 1930, following a suggestion of South Africa. The design was prepared by FROKH KARI AAS of Norway.

At the 80th World community meeting held in March, 1991 it was agreed to adopt a new WORLD TREFOIL and WORLD FLAG.

The World Guide Flag consists of the Golden World Trefoil on the left upper corner on the bright blue field. The three leaves represent the three fold promise originally laid down by the Founder. The flame represents the love for humanity . The vein pointing upwards represents the compass needle pointing the way. The two stars represent the Promise and Law. The outer circle represents our worldwide association. The golden yellow Trefoil on a bright blue background represents the sun shining over the children of the world. A blaze of White on the lower right hand corner represents the peace that Girl Guides and Girl Scouts are striving to achieve. The white blaze is crowned by three golden squares symbolic of the three fold Promise. The size of the flag will be in the ratio 3 :2.

The World Guide Flag is flown at the World Centres, at the World Bureau and at all World Association events. Companies may carry the World flag in addition to their own National Flag.

The World Scout Flag/World Guide Flag may be used on appropriate occasions and when used they shall fly at lower level than the National Flag at its left, at higher level than the Bharat Scouts and Guides flag at its right.

10. SONGS

National Anthem

The National Anthem of India is played or sung on various occasions. Instructions have been issued from time to time about the correct versions of the Anthem, the occasions on which these are to be played or sung, and about the need for paying respect to the anthem by observance of proper decorum on such occasions. The National Anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM - FULL AND SHORT VERSIONS

(1) The composition consisting of the words and music of the first stanza of the late poet Rabindranath Tagore's song known as "Jana Gana Mana" is the National Anthem of India. It reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Panjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
uchchala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava Subha name jage, tave subha asisa mage,
gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,
jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

जन-गण-मन-अधिनायक जय हे
भारत-भाग्य-विधाता
पंजाब-सिंध-गुजरात-मराठा
द्रविड़-उत्कल-बंग
विन्ध्य-हिमाचल-यमुना-गंगा
उच्छल-जलधि-तरंग
तव शुभ नामे जागे, तव शुभ आशिष मांगे
गाहे तव जय-गाथा
जन-गण-मंगल-दायक जय हे
भारत-भाग्य-विधाता
जय हे, जय हे, जय हे,
जय जय जय जय हे,

The above is the full version of the Anthem and its playing time is approximately **52 seconds.**

(2) A short version consisting of the first and last lines of the National Anthem is also played on certain occasions. It reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

Playing time of the short version is about 20 seconds.

Meaning:

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, Dispenser of India's destiny. Thy name rouses the hearts of Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Maratha, of the Dravida and Orissa and Bengal; It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas, mingles in the music of Jamuna and Ganges and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for thy blessings and sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand, Thou dispenser of India's destiny. Victory, victory, victory, Victory to thee.

Bharat Scouts and Guides Prayer

The prayer is written by Veer Dev Veer of Haryana. The song is sung in 90 seconds.

DAYA KAR DAN BHAKTI KA HAMEIN PARAMATMA DENA
DAYA KARNA HAMARI ATMA MEIN SHUDDHATA DENA.

HAMARE DHYAN MEIN AAO PRABHU ANKHON MEIN BAS JAO
ANDHERE DIL MEIN AAKAR KE PARAM JYOTI JAGA DENA

BAHA DO PREM KI GANGA DILO ME PREM KA SAGAR
HAMEN AAPAS ME MILJULKAR PRABHU REHANA SIKHA DENA

HAMARA KARAM HO SEVA HAMARA DHARAM HO SEVA
SADA IMAAN HO SEVA WO SEVAK CHAR BANA DENA

VATAN KE VASTE JEENA, VATAN KE VASTE MARNA
VATAN PAR JAAN FIDA KARNA PRABHU HUM KO SIKHA DENA

DAYA KAR DAN BHAKTI KA HAMEIN PARAMATMA DENA
DAYA KARNA HAMARI ATMA MEIN SHUDDHATA DENA.

प्रार्थना

दया कर दान भक्ति का, हमें परमात्मा देना।
दया करना हमारी आत्मा में, शुद्धता देना।।
हमारे ध्यान में आओ, प्रभु आँखों में बस जाओ।
अंधेरे दिल में आकर के, परम ज्योति जगा देना।।
बहा दो प्रेम की गंगा, दिलों में प्रेम का सागर।
हमें आपस में मिल जुल कर प्रभु रहना सिखा देना।।
हमारा कर्म हो सेवा, हमारा धर्म हो सेवा।
सदा ईमान हो सेवा व सेवक चर बना देना।।
वतन के वास्ते जीना, वतन के वास्ते मरना।
वतन पर जाँ फिदा करना, प्रभु हमको सिखा देना।।
दया कर दान भक्ति का, हमें परमात्मा देना।
दया करना हमारी आत्मा में, शुद्धता देना।।

MEANING:

O God give us devoted feelings
Please be kind enough to give purity in our Soul.
Please come in our mind and God be in our eyes
Come in our heart and pave a way of enlightenment from darkness.
Let there be a flow of river Ganga & an ocean
of love in our hearts.
Please Teach us O God to live together mutually.
Our doings be service, our religion be service
Always be Honest in our service and be follower of that service.
Let us live for the Nation and lets us die for the Nation.
Let us sacri□ce our life. O God teach us.
O God give us kind devoted feelings.
Please be kind enough to give purity in our Soul. Oh God teach us.

Flag Song

The Flag Song is written by Mr. Daya Shanker Bhatt of Uttarakhand.
The time to be taken to sing this flag song is 45 seconds.

Bharat Scout Guide Jhanda Uncha Sada Rahega
Uncha Sada rahega Jhanda Uncha sada rahega.
Neela Rang gagan sa vistrit Bhratru bhav phailata,
Tridal kamal nit teen pratigyaon ki yad dilata.
Aur chakra kahta hai pratipal aage kadam badhega.
Uncha Sada rahega Jhanda Uncha sada rahega
Bharat Scout Guide Jhanda Uncha Sada Rahega

झण्डा गीत

भारत स्काउट-गाइड झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
ऊँचा सदा रहेगा झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
नीला रंग गगन सा विस्तृत भ्रातृ-भाव फैलाता।
त्रिदल कमल नित तीन प्रतिज्ञाओं की याद दिलाता।
और चक्र कहता है प्रतिपल, आगे कदम बढ़ेगा।
ऊँचा सदा रहेगा झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
भारत स्काउट-गाइड झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।।

MEANING:

1. The Bharat Scout and Guide Flag will always remain high, The flag will remain high forever, It will always be high .
2. The Blue colour (of the Flag) is like wide sky, spreads brotherhood/ sisterhood fraternity, (all over the world)
3. The Trefoil always reminds the three fold promise.
4. And the wheel tells every moment, a step forward (the movement), which is the sign of progress all 24 hours (always 24X7).

The flag will remain high forever , It will always be high .

11. Company Meetings

Being a Guide Aspirant of your Unit, you are required to attend at least four Company Meetings in order to fulfil the Pravesh requirements, and regular in attending the Company Meetings. You can even talk to your par etings regularly.

ne Compan Me

12. Outing

At the Court of Honour meetings and while interacting with the Patrol Leaders of your Company, remind them to organise

Patrolwise outings, giving due opportunity for the Guide Aspirant to participate. You can suggest to your Patrol Leaders about various locations wherein they could organise outings.

After completing all the above requirements and tested by Guide Captain, on the recommendation of Patrol Leader and Court of Honour, you then make the Guide Promise to the Guide Captain and is invested as a Guide in an Investiture Ceremony. You are eligible to wear the Guide Uniform and the membership badge with the units scarf.

NOTE

You need to keep track about the progress made by you, and as soon as you complete the Pravesh requirements, your Guide Captain will organise an Investiture Ceremony for you.

13. Guide Investiture Ceremony

A short simple and solemn ceremony within the company that makes a girl, an aspirant, a Guide. The girl makes Guide Promise in the presence of Guides and the Guide Captain of the Company and become one of them. The Guide captain arranges for the ceremony when the recruit fulfill the conditions set in APRO Part III. The ceremony is to be arranged either early in the morning or at sunset in the evening. It is the prerogative of the Guide Captain to conduct the ceremony herself and should not surrender this responsibility to others who may be however so highly placed. Parents of the recruit may be invited. One ceremony for one recruit produces good

effect. The ceremony is not done on a mass scale. Group Leader will be there as head of the family.

The Guide Investiture Ceremony must be practised before hand so that everything will pass on without a hitch and the day can remain in the recruit's memory as the most important day in her life. It is necessary to have a flag at an enrolment ceremony.

The company forms a horseshoe. The Guides stand shoulder to shoulder to symbolize their comradeship. The Guide Captain stands in the opening of the horseshoe with the AGC on her left holding the badges etc. and scarves placed on a tray. Every guide must be enrolled separately, so not more than 1 or 2 may be enrolled on one day.

The Company stands in the Horseshoe formation. The Guide Captain asks the Patrol Leader to bring forward the recruit of her patrol ready for Investiture. The leader with the recruit on her left marches towards the Guide Captain. When they are at distance of two paces from the Guide Captain, they halt and the Patrol Leader salutes and says:

P.L.	Captain, I present Kumari.....(Name) who has passed her Pravesh test and wishes to be enrolled as a Guide. The P.L. then takes one step backward and remains there until the ceremony is completed.
G.C. (to recruit)	Do you know what your Honour means?
Recruit	Yes, Captain
G.C.	Can I trust you on your honour to do your best to do your duty to God and Country. To help other people and to obey the Guide Law.
Recruit	(Giving the Guide Sign) takes the promise. All other invested Guides will also make the sign and renew their promise with the recruit) All will return to attention

G.C.	I trust on your Honour to keep up this promise and to try to do one Good Turn everyday. Then G.C. pins the badge on the middle of the left sleeve of the Uniform, ties the scarf round her neck and welcomes the recruit as a member of the movement by shaking with the left hand and saluting with the right, saying- "YOU ARE NOW ONE OF THE GREAT SISTERHOOD OF GUIDES". The Invested Guide salutes the Captain and the Flag.
G.C. G.C.	About Turn (Here the P.L. and the Guide both do about turn and face the company) . After they have done so. Guides, I present to you a new sister Guide.... "Company Salute" –(All will salute) "Jaise The" – " To your Patrol-quick march" P.L. and the Invested Guide reach their place in the horse shoe "Company Disperse" Every one turns towards right, salutes and takes one step right and breaks off.

At the end of the above ceremony, the G.C. or the visiting commissioner or any other dignitary present may be asked to say a few words pertaining to the significance of the occasion. It must be noted that it is the privilege of the Warranted Guide Captain to invest her own Guides. The Commissioner present may be asked to say a few words after the ceremony but no other person should be allowed to interfere in the ceremony.

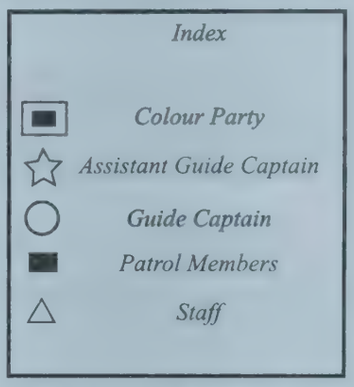
Sweet distribution will add more joy to the company.

14. FLAG PROCEDURE (Guide Section)

Flag procedure for Guide Company

Guide Captain takes her position one pace to the left and 3 paces behind the flag mast, One pace to her left is kept vacant (for Assistant Guide Captain) and rest of the staff stand in line with her.

The Assistant Guide Captain takes her position according to the number of participants in the Company (Total number of participants will be divided by two and minus two). Assistant Guide captain will be standing straight on line with the Flag Mast so that the colour bearer will be in front of her.



Assistant Guide Captain takes 2 steps in front of the Flag Post and comes forward takes steps according to strength.(1st Position)

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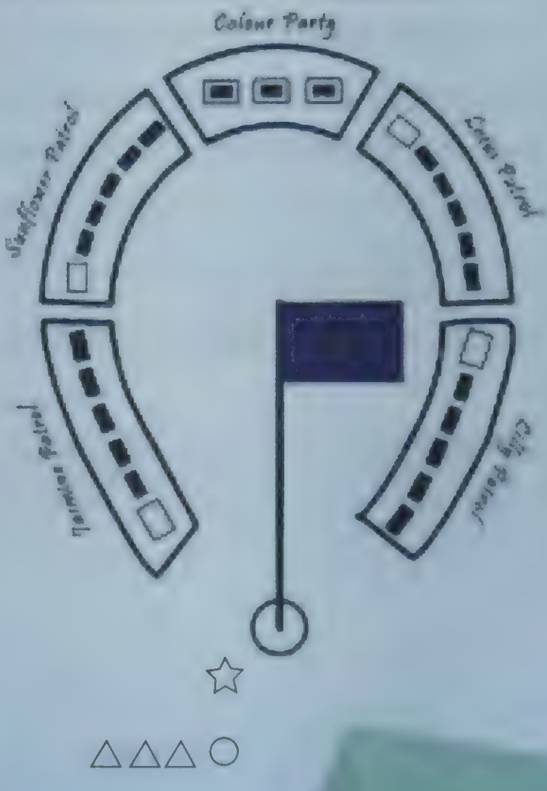
A.G.C. : **Savdhan** - Guides will come to Savadhan Position.

A.G.C. : **Dhwaj Dal Saj Ja**. - Dwaj Dal come and stand two steps away from Assistant Guide Captain.



A.G.C. : Guides, Dwaj rakshak ke Pichhe do katar ban (Rest of the Guides will stand behind the escorts in two equal lines, tall in the front and short at the back Patrol wise).

A.G.C. : Kadam Tal Shuru (Left Right): Assistant Guide Captain will take about

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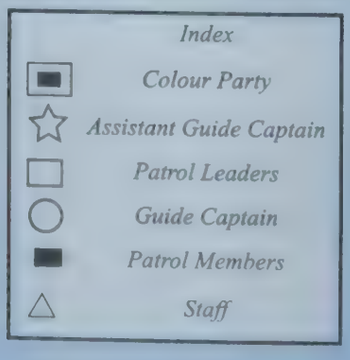


turn. March and stop at two paces away from Flag Mast and again about turn then gives commend :

A.G.C. : Kadamtal Karte Huye Nalakar Ke liye Chal Do. (Guides behind the escort form horse shoe)

A.G.C. : Company Thum. -

Assistant Guide Captain checks the Horse-shoe and sees the extreme ends of the Horse-Shoe from either side of the Flag Post.

A.G.C. : Company Vishram.

A.G.C. : Company Savdhan.

(Assistant Guide Captain will take one step to the left side and does about turn and marches 3 (three) steps towards the Flag and then turns about and faces the Horse-Shoe. Now she will be one step back and left the Flag-Mast).

Unit Leader and all other staff members will be 2 (two) steps behind the Assistant Guide Captain in a line. They will be in Vishram Position.

A.G.C. : Company Vishram.

A.G.C. : Company Savdhan - (Guide Captain and other staff members will come to attention). Assistant Guide Captain will do about turn Now Assistant Guide Captain will salute to Guide Captain and take one step to the right. Both

Assistant Guide Captain and Guide Captain will move taking 2 (two) steps then Assistant Guide Captain joins the line of staff where a place was kept ready to the left of the Guide Captain, Guide Captain takes charge of the company.

G.C. : **"Company Vishram".**

G.C. : **"Company Savdhan".**

G.C. : **"Prarthana Shuru".**

G.C. : **"Company Vishram".**

G.C. : **"Aaj Ka Suvichar"** — (One Guide comes to attention, takes one step forward and says suvichar and will go back to her place in the Horse Shoe and takes vishram position.

G.C : **"Company Savdhan".**

G.C. : **"Dwaj Dal Chal Do"** — (The Colour Party marches and halts 2 (two) steps away infront of the Flag Mast. The Colour bearer comes one step forward and holds the Halyard and breaks the Flag at the command of Guide Captain.

G.C. : **"Salute"** — All Salute, This command and Hoisting go together.
The Colour Bearer pulls the Halyard down and quickly ties round the cleat. Then she joins escorts,and command one step back all three take one step back and salute as per colour bearer.

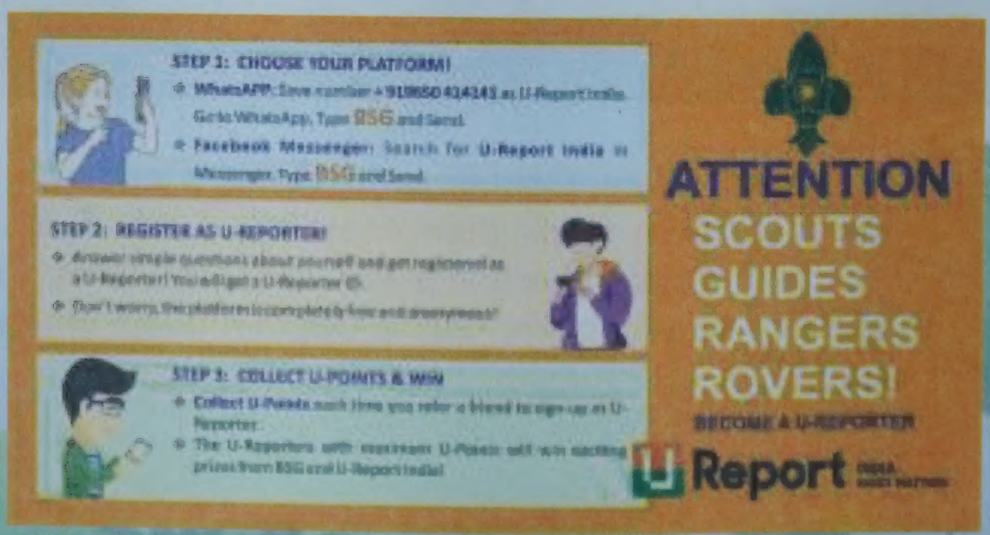
G.C. : **"Jaise The** — All bring their hands down
Jhanda Geet Shuru" (All sing Flag Song).
After the Flag Song is over the Colour Party turns about and marches to their original place and joins the Horse Shoe.

G.C. : **"Vishram"** — (Colour Party also comes to Vishram) Then inspection reports and other formalities.

G.C. : **"Company Savdhan".**
Company comes to attention position

G.C. : **"Swasthan"** — All turn right and take one step to right for Swasthan.
In the end Colour Bearer will come informally and tie the halyard with cleat and then she will go for her work.

Note : In the absence of Guide Captain and Asst. Guide Captain, Company Leader can take charge of the Flag Ceremony of the Company.



Campfire Opening Song

AAG HUI HE ROSHAN AAO, AAO AAG KE PASS
AAG HUI HE ROSHAN AAO, AAO AAG KE PASS
AAG SE ROSHAN, APNI BASTI, KAISI BULANDI KAISE PASTI
RANJO ALAM KO BHULO BHULAO, AAO AAG KE PASS
AAG HUI HE ROSHAN AAO, AAO AAG KE PASS
SURAJ DUBA NIKLE TARE, KHATM HUE SAB KAM HAMARE
MILKAR BHAGYA JAGAO AAO, AAO AAG KE PASS
AAG HUI HE ROSHAN AAO, AAO AAG KE PASS

Camp fire is burning
Camp fire is burning
Draw nearer draw nearer
In the glooming in the glooming
Come sing and be merry

Campfire Closing Song

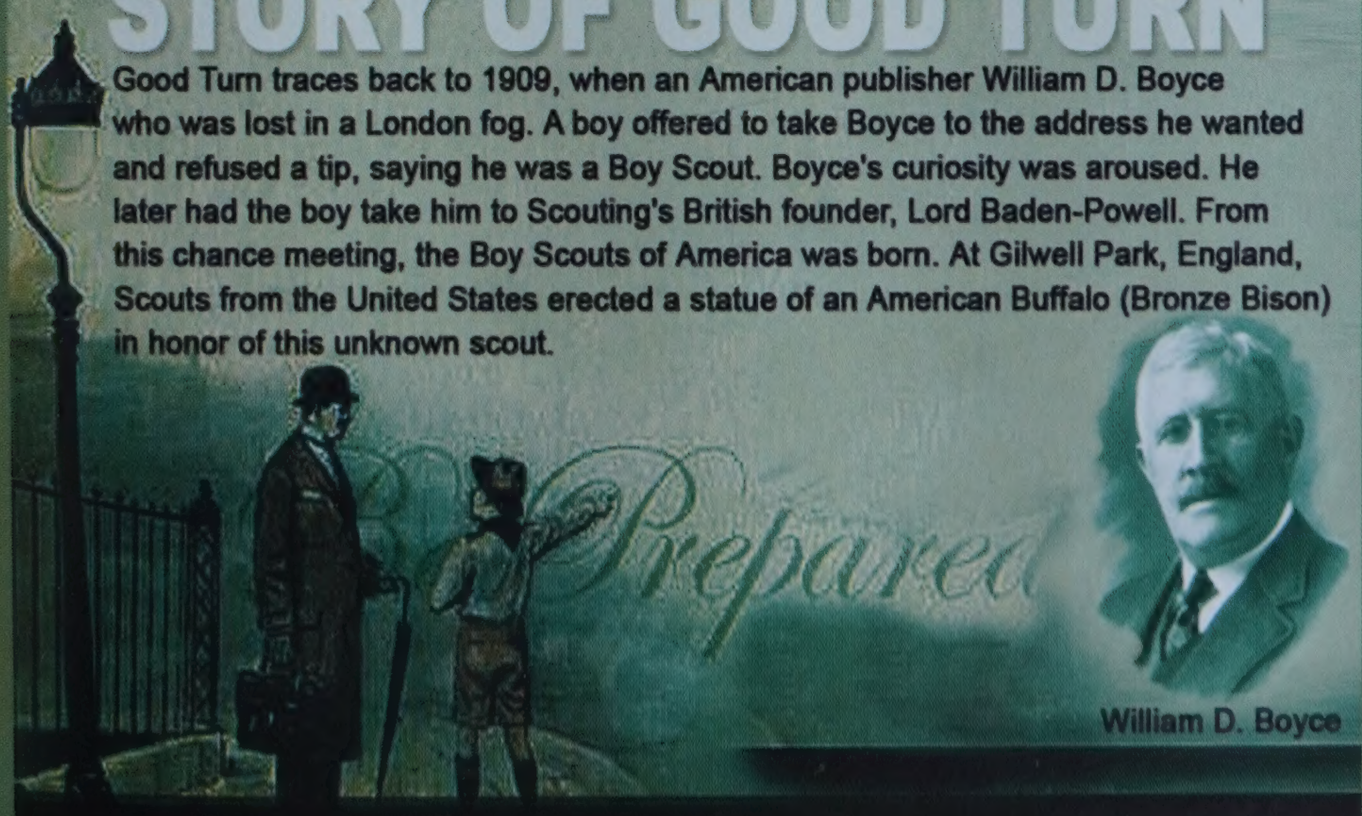
SANJH HUI,
SURAJ DUBA,
SAGAR SOYA,
DHARTI SOI,
AMBAR SOYA
NIRVIGHAN HO,
TUM BHI SO-O,
PRABHU HEN PASS

Day is done....
Gone the sun .....
From the sea,
From the hills,
From the sky,
All is well,
Safely rest,
God is nigh.

"To the Unknown Scout Whose Faithfulness in the Performance of the Daily Good turn Brought the Scout Movement to the United States of America."

STORY OF GOOD TURN

Good Turn traces back to 1909, when an American publisher William D. Boyce who was lost in a London fog. A boy offered to take Boyce to the address he wanted and refused a tip, saying he was a Boy Scout. Boyce's curiosity was aroused. He later had the boy take him to Scouting's British founder, Lord Baden-Powell. From this chance meeting, the Boy Scouts of America was born. At Gilwell Park, England, Scouts from the United States erected a statue of an American Buffalo (Bronze Bison) in honor of this unknown scout.



William D. Boyce

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